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# A Good Weed

The Newsletter of the Weed Society of New South Wales Inc.  
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#32 August 2004



Bladder Ketmia *Hibiscus trionum*  
[Moerkerk M.R. & Barnett A.G. 1998 - More Crop Weeds]

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## New Members

We welcome the following new member;

- Jane Vincent of Quality Rural Solutions, Queenbeyan, NSW.

## 14<sup>th</sup> Australian Weeds Conference

*Rex Stanton*  
*Secretary, Organising Committee*

The program for the conference has been finalised and a full listing of all papers to be presented is available on the conference website

(<http://www.csu.edu.au/special/weedsconference/>). Several of the keynote speakers will provide an international perspective on weed management, while several delegates will also be presenting some of their latest international research at the conference as well.

Amongst the keynote speakers, Brian van Wilgen from South Africa's CSIR Division of Water, Environment and Forestry Technology will discuss motivations, problems and processes relating to plant introductions. Neal Stewart from the University of Tennessee, USA, will reflect upon the role of biotechnology on global weed management and Dick Mack from Washington State University, USA, will provide insights into global trade, weed movement and the merits of weed control and weed eradication.

The conference has received sponsorship support from the agrochemical industry, principally Syngenta, research bodies

such as GRDC, the financial sector and private industry. The delegates are from diverse areas, with leading researchers, industry personnel and front-line weed managers from local Councils using this conference as an opportunity to share information.

With over 250 delegates already registered, there will be many opportunities to develop new contacts with other professionals working in similar areas of weed management from across Australia.

## Sydney Gardening Show – Volunteers Required

Gardening Australia, the organisers of this show to be held at the Sydney Show Ground, Homebush on 2-5 September have asked the Society to organise a stall on weeds and their control. However the committee decided at its last meeting not to do this as the CRC for Weeds will have a stall there as will a number of government departments. However volunteers are very welcome on the CRC stall and if you would like to spend a few hours helping people with their weedy questions Sally Vidler of the CRC [0883036590] would be very pleased to hear from you.

## Experiences with Weeds

*By Peter Michael*  
*Life Member*

Fifty three years ago I gave my first lecture to Roseworthy Agricultural College students. It was on weeds and was the beginning of a life-long experience with plants that everyone knows something about. In those early



days, few non-agricultural people could conceive that weeds were subjects for serious research. It is, however, not with research that I am concerned here but with the everyday experiences and thoughts that have accompanied my interest.

In my first trip overseas to Japan by boat in 1965 our first port of call was Yokkaichi in the Inland Sea. It was indeed a pleasure to have a few hours on foot on land. The enchantment of the Japanese pines, which made me feel as though I was coming back to a long lost landscape, was soon replaced by thoughts of home when I saw flourishing along the footpath one of Sydney's common garden weeds, a purple-flowered oxalis, native to South America. The plants we call weeds are common plants and often make us feel at home.

Soursob, a yellow-flowering oxalis, native to South Africa and an abundant field weed in parts of southern Australia, was one of my big research interests and I remember years ago travelling around the neighbourhood of Sydney with a colleague from CSIRO in Canberra looking for different forms of this and other species of Oxalis. This often involved visiting cemeteries where Oxalis was planted around graves, especially in the early years of European settlement. We stopped at one lonely cemetery on the road to Wallacia, where before we had stepped into the cemetery, we were greeted by a man who asked if we were looking for a plot! On another occasion I was looking for Oxalis in the large cemetery at Echuca early on a winter morning with spectres of the monumental tombstones looming up in the dense fog.

Teaching weeds at Sydney University gave me many opportunities to collect

plants from a wide range of places, many of which have now been cleared or built on by developers. Other untidy places have been cleaned up or beautified in municipal endeavours. Yet others, like railway properties, have been fenced off for security reasons. Years ago I was collecting bracken fern in the railway enclosure near Cheltenham Station when a workman came running towards me. I feared he was coming to send me off but instead he asked me in a rather agitated manner "Have you seen a ship go by?" - I thought who on earth have I struck or have I gone mad - and he repeated more slowly "Have you seen a shi-i-ip go by?" I realised then that he was speaking of a sheep that had been seen on the railway tracks.

Some years ago I was one of the organisers of a display of weeds at a big garden exhibition at Rosehill Racecourse. As part of this we, the Weed Society of New South Wales, showed a range of flat boxes containing weedy turf collected in my own garden. This proved to be a real crowd pleaser. Many people walked over to the exhibit with the comment "That's just like what we've got at home", a great introduction to sometimes quite useful conversations. At this same exhibition we had a plastic model of marijuana plant on display. The owner of the plant who came from country New South Wales didn't think it would be safe to leave it on our stand overnight so I offered to take it home and bring it back next morning along with other fresh collections of weeds. Next morning in the University station wagon just after I had entered the freeway near Strathfield, I heard police sirens which became rather persistent and I soon realised that they were directed at me. Thinking what illegal thing have I done I pulled over. Two police officers got out of their vehicle, came over and



very abruptly and surlily said "What have you got there? Isn't it marihuana?" I said, "Yes, but its plastic!!" "Open up!" They were then convinced it was plastic and added "what are you doing with it and all this other rubbish?" They walked back to their car, both so serious!!

On another occasion along Dundas Creek, one of my students and I had come to collect seed of an unusual barnyard grass to use in experiments. I had been out to the area a number of times previously to see whether the seed was mature or not. No sooner had we got to the creek than two police officers appeared - I believe that they had been summoned by a local person who had seen me before - and began to question our motives, asking for IDs and so on, obviously suspecting that there was something undesirable hidden in the tall weedy growth along the creek. We satisfied the officers eventually, one of them, originally from a dairy farm at Bega, knowing a little about Japanese millet. It is never difficult to initiate a conversation on weeds.

### Answers to Weedy Crossword Number 1

A	L	L	I	G	A	T	O	R		P	R	I	V	E	T
S	A	L	H	A	A	A	A	R							
T	N	Y	I	D	O	D	D	E	R	E					
H	T	P	S	I	D										
M	I	A	H	T	S	Y	E	O							
A	N	O	L	H		H	O	G	F						
	A	S	E	E	D		I	A	H						
B	A	S	T	A			D	N	E	T	T	L	E		
R			T	U	S	S	O	C	K		E	A			
U	P	I	E				C				D	V			
S	L						K	H	A	K	I				
H	Y	A	C	I	N	T	H		O		V		O	N	
O	N	C					W	E	E	D	Y		A		
F	A	T	H	E	N		I		A				T		
F	S			O	N	O	P	O	R	D	U	M			

Congratulations to the winner of last editions crossword, Andrew Somerville

who wins a year's free membership of the Society.

### Website Maintenance-Volunteer Required

The society is looking for a volunteer to maintain its website on [www.nswweedsoc.org.au](http://www.nswweedsoc.org.au). Duties would involve adding and deleting items on/to the website and generally looking after it. If you know how to do these things the committee would be delighted to hear from you. Duties are very light. Please call Allan Murphy or the Secretary.

### Survey Results from Weeds – Woe to Go II Seminar

By Mike Barrett

The following are the results of the survey taken after the above seminar. The rating scale is 1=poor and 5=very good and the results are the average of all respondents.

Programme	4.1
Theme	4.0
Morning presentations	4.1
Keynote address	4.1
Case studies	3.2
Panel	3.9
Venue	4.1
Lunch and teas	4.1
Value	3.7

Future topics suggested were:

- Administering the Noxious Weeds Act in urban areas
- Promoting weed management and getting the general public interested
- Habitat value of weeds and control measures
- Alternatives to herbicides in urban weed control



- Effective management of 10 or so key urban weeds

Do you have a suggestion for a seminar? Please contact the President or any member of the committee.

### **Grains Research & Development Corporation**

The GRDC invites and assesses **Travel/Conference Attendance applications** twice a year. The next two closing dates for travel applications are 24 September 2004 [for travel from January 2005 to June 2005] and 25 March 2005 [for travel from July 2005 to December 2005]. The GRDC's usual preference is for travel requests to be incorporated into project applications wherever possible. Applications for financial support for travel or conference attendance not forming an element within a research project, may be made on the Travel/Conference Attendance Application form

Further information and forms – [www.grdc.com.au/researchers/forms.htm](http://www.grdc.com.au/researchers/forms.htm), or Program Coordinator, Product and Service Delivery, Grains R&D Corporation, PO Box 5367, Kingston, ACT, 2604.

### **Weed Control on a CD-Rom**

Syngenta and Landcare Australia have teamed up to help farmers fight Australia's \$4 billion a year weed problem. The two organizations are releasing an interactive CD-Rom weed control manual called Weed Control Minder, containing a database of weeds and management solutions.

Syngenta's technical manager of non-selective herbicides, Jason Sabeeney, says the program will help growers develop

integrated weed management systems, which are needed to counter the rising incidence of glyphosate resistance. The CD-Rom will be distributed to Landcare groups, and growers wanting their own copy can obtain order forms from their local Landcare coordinator [From GRDC Groundcover].

### **Washdown Guidelines published in Tasmania**

We all have a responsibility not to spread weed seeds and disease when visiting or working on private or crown land. In some cases there may be a legal requirement specified in various Acts, in other cases there may be industry standard operating procedures or codes of practice to be followed.

The Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Forestry Tasmania and the Agricultural Contractors Association of Tasmania have produced a booklet entitled *Tasmanian Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control Edition 1, April 2004*.

The booklet details washing methods for trucks, cars, tractors, loaders, bulldozers, excavators, harvesting machinery and slashers, mowers and other equipment. Water disinfection for Phytophthora root rot management is covered as is the use of cleaning agents.

### **Coming Events**

#### **6th-10th September 2004**

14th Australian Weeds Conference  
Hosted by Weed Society of NSW  
and Charles Sturt University  
Wagga Wagga

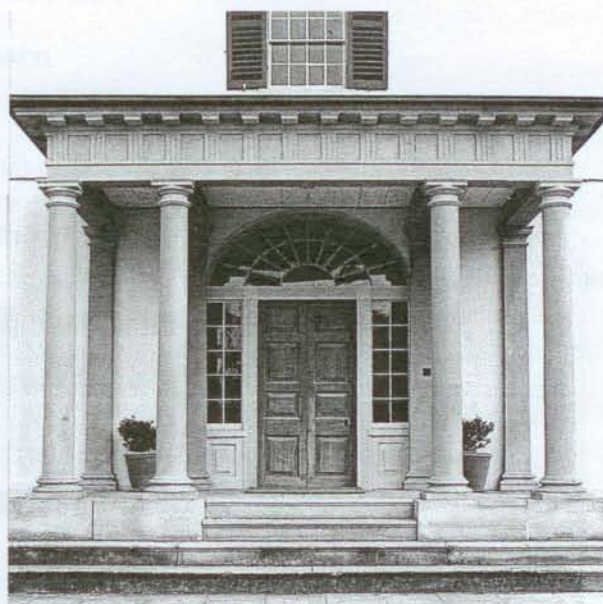
[www.csu.edu.au/special/weedsconference](http://www.csu.edu.au/special/weedsconference)



**Friday 12 November, 2004; 4 pm.**  
Annual General Meeting of The Weed  
Society of New South Wales,  
Old Government House, Parramatta

**Friday 12 November, 2004; 7 pm for  
7.30 pm.**  
Annual dinner of The Weed Society of  
New South Wales, Old Government  
House, Parramatta.  
3-course dinner - \$50 per head

**26 September – 1 October 2004**  
4<sup>th</sup> International Crop Science Congress  
[4ICIC] in conjunction with 5<sup>th</sup> Asian  
Crop Science Conference and the 12<sup>th</sup>  
Australian Agronomy Conference.  
Brisbane, Australia.  
[www.cropscience2004.com](http://www.cropscience2004.com)



*Government House, Parramatta.  
The venue for our annual dinner and  
AGM*



*A number of Society members and ex members recently visited the Societies' foundation  
President, nonogenerian Nelson Johnston, who lives an active life in a retirement home at  
Bowral on the Southern Highlands of New South Wales. Pictured from L to R are Ross  
Blackmore, Mike Hood, Nelson Johnston, Sas Douglas and Jim Swain. All pictured  
worked together in the mid 1960's at Agserv Industries Pty. Ltd., Pendle Hill which became  
part of Geigy [then Ciba-Geigy, Ciba, Novartus and more recently Syngenta].  
Agserv/Geigy introduced amitrole, simazine, atrazine, prometryne, ametryne and  
bromoxynil to the Australian herbicide market in the 60's.*



**The Annual General Meeting of the Weed  
Society of New South Wales  
&  
The Annual Dinner**

will be held on

Friday 12 November, 2004;

AGM 4 pm

Dinner 7 pm for 7.30 pm.

at

**Old Government House, Parramatta**

3-course dinner - \$50 per head

RSVP for the Dinner to the Secretary  
Nominations for the Committee to the Secretary



## **\$5.00 dollar a bunch - Chinese boxthorn**

*By Lawrie Greenup*

My first introduction to Chinese boxthorn, as an Asian vegetable and not as a weed, was in the Sydney Market's growers' market about ten years. An elderly Chinese woman was selling bunches of plants that looked like small-leaf privet but, because the plants were covered in powdery mildew and the leaves were yellowing, it was difficult to determine what it was. The woman said it was gau gei choi or matrimony bush and was used in soups as a tonic. I paid my \$5.00 and took it home where I was able to identify it as Chinese boxthorn, *Lycium barbarum*. I usually try to find a recipe to see how it's used and tastes but this time the mildew covered bunch went into the compost heap. Today good quality and fresh Chinese boxthorn is frequently seen in markets and retailers. The berries, both fresh and dried, can be found in many Asian stores.

In China the leaves and berries have been used for medicinal use as a tonic and a cure for a range of diseases as well as a food flavouring or as a nutritious vegetable. The leaves and berries are rich in carotene, calcium and iron. In Japan Chinese boxthorn is used in floral decorations, especially when covered with berries.

Young leaves, which are slightly bitter, are stripped from the stem and are used as a flavouring for pork, liver or duck egg soup. The leaves are added to the soup in the last three - four minutes of cooking. Another use for the leaves is to boil them with rice which imparts a slightly bitter flavour to the rice. Ripe berries, also known as wolfberries, are said to have a sweet, pleasant flavour and are used dried or fresh in speciality meat or poultry dishes.

According to Joy larkcom 'Oriental Vegetables - The Complete Guide for the Gardening Cook' Chinese boxthorn is grown as a hedge or commercially in plantations. Cultivated plants normally last up to ten years. The plants are heavily pruned in winter and kept to a height of 60 cm. This ensures young shoots are produced over a long period, normally from spring to autumn, with the best quality in spring. Because the leaves wilt rapidly the soft young shoots are harvested as required when about 30 cm long and are tied into bunches of 5 - 10 stems. In Europe Chinese boxthorn is now being grown experimentally in glasshouses.

For the foodies here's a recipe boxthorn soup from Charmaine Solomon's 'Encyclopedia of Asian Food'.

2 tablespoons oil	6 cups chicken or pork stock
250 grams tender pork, sliced thinly	2 teaspoons sugar
6 slices fresh ginger	Salt & pepper to taste
1 tablespoon of grated ginger	A few drops of sesame oil

Heat oil and stir-fry the pork slices until they lose their pinkness. Add leaves and stir-fry until wilted. Add ginger slices and juice squeezed from grated ginger. pour in stock and bring to a simmer. Add sugar, salt and pepper to taste and just before serving stir in sesame oil.

*Editor's Note: The use of the singular for dollar is not a typographical error. There's nothing like an Italian stall holder in full voice shouting to potential buyers "Chicory - five dollar a bunch".*



## Who's who on the Committee?

Continuing our series on the current members of the committee this week we cover Lawrie Greenup, Mike Barrett and Warwick Felton.

### Lawrie Greenup

Compared with many other members of the executive Lawrie is a relative newcomer being a member for about ten years. He is the Assistant Editor of the newsletter.

Lawrie undertook his first degree at Sydney University, followed by a Master of Science degree at the University of New South Wales, then a post-graduate Diploma in Environmental Studies at Macquarie University.

Lawrie's first job was with the Soil Conservation Service involving an erosion and vegetation survey of the Kosciuszko High Plain. It was a fascinating project and had the side benefits of skiing (without quick release bindings), tickling trout (highly illegal) and camping for weeks in various stockmen's huts. On completing the project he transferred to the Entomology Branch, NSW Department of Agriculture, where he worked on pests of pastures and field crops. After four years he moved to Melbourne to take up a position with Monsanto Chemicals developing parathion for the cotton industry, Avadex BW for cereals and Lasso for vegetables. Lawrie returned to the NSW Department of Agriculture as a field crop entomologist based at Tamworth. During this time he learnt the value of working with a multi-discipline team when the team screened and developed resistant lucerne varieties to the exotic alfalfa aphids. Lawrie became involved with the

development of insecticide resistance in *Helicoverpa armiger* and established the National Heliothis (*Helicoverpa*) Resistance Testing Laboratory.

Transferring to Head Office he took up a position dealing with land use and pesticide issues. His unit developed State policies to protect prime agriculture land from indiscriminate subdivision and worked with advisory staff to define and map their districts into five agricultural classes. Lawrie was involved in various State and Federal Government Chemical Committees, a State inquiry into 2,4-D, and represented Agriculture on NSW Coastal Council.



Lawrie Greenup

Resigning from the Department he set up his own consultancy based on chemical residues food safety, environmental issues and GMO's in the fresh fruit and vegetable industry. This was complemented by running a photographic business and image library specialising in heritage, fruits, vegetables, turf, pests and weeds.

Lawrie is an active member of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) serving on the landscape Conservation Committee and Urban Bushland Management Committee. He has been



Chair of both these committees and was awarded the National Trust Service Medal.

Lawrie has three children – Cait 37, Kirsty 35 and the one still at home, Richard 23.

### **Warwick Felton**

Warwick is another stalwart of the Society, being a member for 30 years, Vice-President (1985/86), President (1987/88) and a long-time member of the Executive. His contribution to weed science has been recognised in the award of Council of Australian Weed Science Medal, Honorary Fellowship at the University of New England and Advisory Board Member of the Faculty of Rural Science. He has passed on his extensive knowledge of agronomy and weed science by supervising or working with Australian post-graduate students, as well as collaborating with overseas researchers.

After attending Hawkesbury Agricultural College, which resulted in a Hawkesbury Diploma of Agriculture, Warwick went on to Sydney University to obtain his Bachelor of Agriculture Science degree. Later he successfully undertook a post-graduate degree at Sydney University being awarded a Master of Science in Agriculture.

A Senior Research Scientist with NSW Department of Primary Industries Warwick's research has been equally apportioned between agronomy and weed science. Early in his research career he

worked in irrigated crops but since 1978 he has been responsible for the long-term no-tillage fallow management program based at Tamworth. A result of this study is that most commercial pulse crops are being sown no-till in wider rows which preserves more cereal residues, makes no-till easier, and allows more efficient weed control with inter-row spraying.

Warwick, working with Keith McCoy, developed the weed detecting technology that has contributed to improved weed management in both agricultural and industrial situations. For this work Warwick and Keith were awarded the AgQuip Land Inventors Award, Brownhill Cup (1991) and Engineering Excellence Awards (1991 and 1992).

Since 1995 he has been using reflectance techniques to monitor plant growth which can be used to determine plant vigour of plant cultivars, herbicide injury and nutritional deficiencies. The technique may be useful in predicting crop yield losses from weeds and diseases, and has the advantage of being quick and non-destructive.

Warwick and Maureen have lived in Tamworth long enough to be accepted as 'locals' and have two children, Anthony 30 and Michelle, 27.



## Mike Barrett

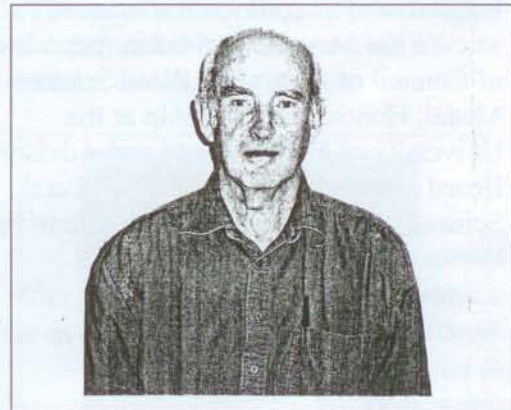
Mike has been an active and valuable member for over 34 years during which time he has been a long-term member of the committee as well as filling several executive positions. He was President in 1975/76 and now is the Public Officer for the Society. He served as Secretary/Treasurer of CAWSS during the 1980's and was part of the organising committee for the Asian Pacific Weeds Conference in 1979. Over the past few years he has been involved in several excellent and well attended seminars which have been an important part weed education in New South Wales.

Mike's career in Australia started in 1967 when he joined ICI Rural Division. He was a Market Development Officer for 6 years before becoming the Direct Drill Project Officer for the next six years. During his period with ICI he was involved in many weed projects often in collaboration with government and university personnel. Projects in rice included aerial application of molinate, infra-red photography of barnyard grass and sod-seeding using paraquat. Additional work was undertaken in pastures with tetrapion control of serrated tussock, direct drilling techniques in perennial pastures on the Northern Tablelands, direct drilling in kikuyu dairy pastures, as well as weed control with fluazifop in lucerne crops. Away from agricultural scene Mike worked on developing a total weed control program for NSW Railways.

On leaving from ICI in 1987 he set up his own consultancy, part of which deals with running accredited training courses, quality assurance and PBR (plant breeders rights) assessments.

Mike is often seen pounding the pavement around Beecroft - no doubt inspired by working with John Landy when he was with ICI. At the Katoomba AGM held several years ago even the freezing cold weather did not him stop going out his daily constitutional.

Mike is married to Lola, who is well known to the society members as she attends most society social functions, and they have four adult children.



Mike Barrett



Warwick Felton



## REMINDER

DON'T FORGET THE UPCOMING AUSTRALIAN WEEDS  
CONFERENCE BEING ORGANISED BY THIS SOCIETY ON BEHALF  
OF CAWS

**6th-10th September 2004**  
Wagga Wagga NSW  
[www.csu.edu.au/special/weedsconference](http://www.csu.edu.au/special/weedsconference)

### **Weed Society Seminar – Weeds – Go to Woe II – New Operating Environments for Weed Control – 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2004**

The following is an edited version of another of the talks given at our recent seminar.

## **PESTICIDES ACT REGULATIONS AND OTHER LEGISLATION**

*David Thompson, Pesticides Inspector  
NSW Department of Environment & Conservation (formerly EPA)*

### **AGRICULTURAL & VETERINARY CHEMICALS CODE ACT**

Pesticides in Australia are registered by the APVMA (Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority). It is illegal to possess, prepare for use or use a pesticide in NSW unless it is registered, have an APVMA permit which approves off-label use, or use a lower application rate than recommended on the label.

### **PESTICIDES ACT 1999**

The Act became fully operational from 1 July 2000. The DEC enforces proper use of pesticides in NSW, after the point of sale. Users must read the label or have it read to them before using any pesticide, and must follow all label instructions. It is an offence to use a pesticide in a way that causes:

- injury or likely injury to another person
- damage or likely damage to another person's property, or
- harm to a non-target plant or animal.

Maximum penalties for these offences are \$60,000 for an individual and \$120,000 for a corporation. A defence against prosecution is provided where a person takes all reasonable precautions and exercises due diligence when using a pesticide, and the offence occurs due to factors over which the person had no control. Due diligence means determining the risks



involved in using a pesticide and taking action to avoid and minimise those risks. Do not use pesticides if harm is unavoidable.

**Reasonable actions** to ensure that non-target impacts are avoided are for example;

- Make sure that the right chemical for the job has been selected.
- Spray in suitable weather conditions so that spray does not drift outside the target area.
- Ensure that spraying does not take place if people are likely to be downwind of an application and exposed to the spray.
- Obtain all relevant information from the landowner about surrounding sensitive or susceptible areas, and provide adequate buffer areas between the application and dwellings or sensitive areas.
- Provide adequate instructions and training to employees before application is carried out.
- Assess potential risks for harm before application and take steps to minimise risks.
- Use appropriate equipment for the job that minimises or prevents non-target impacts, and ensure that it is well maintained and calibrated.

Do not keep pesticide in unlabelled or inappropriate containers.

**Shared liability:** everyone involved in the decision-making for the use of a pesticide is responsible for ensuring proper use, and may also share the liability if the pesticide is misused. Any person who causes or permits, by act or omission, another person to commit an offence under this Act may also be guilty of that offence

**Vicarious liability** also applies: in cases where the person applying the pesticide is an employee of another person, charges can be laid against the employer, as well as or instead of, the employee. A similar liability also applies to a person engaging a contractor where that person has control over the contractor. Company directors may also be personally liable for offences committed by the company. DEC may issue a penalty notice (PN) for less serious offences

**Notices** The DEC can direct a person to take clean-up action that will reduce an ongoing harm or risk of harm to health, property, the environment, or trade. The DEC can issue a prevention notice to a pesticide user where it reasonably suspects that there is or is likely to be a breach of the Act, or where a particular case of pesticide use is likely to pose a threat to human health, property or the environment.

**Codes of practice** provide procedures to guide pesticide users to ensure that they minimise the risk to others. The Act allows for codes to be formally recognised under the legislation. The court can also take into account compliance with codes when considering whether the user was negligent and in setting penalties.

**The Pesticides Implementation Committee** is a forum for key stakeholders to provide the DEC with feedback and advice on implementing the Act, particularly on regulations, orders and codes of practice developed during implementation.



DEC provides some information in Arabic, Chinese, Italian, Khmer, Maltese or Vietnamese.

**Record keeping Regulation;** Commenced on 31 July 2002. Requires all people who use pesticides for commercial or occupational purposes to make a record of their pesticide use. Pesticides also include fumigants, bactericides, rodenticides, dipping fruit or vegetables baiting pests like rabbits, foxes, wild dogs, feral pigs, lures, repellents and pesticides used on animals to control external parasites.

The record must be made within 24 hours of use and kept for three years. DEC officers may check these records, and penalties may apply if the records have not been kept in accordance with the new law. People do not need to make a record of use around the home or garden

Market gardeners and other horticulturalists have to make records for all pesticide applications, except for spot spraying in tree crops when using equipment that is both hand-held and hand-powered, and it is further than 20 metres to the nearest property boundary.

For some pesticides, the NRA has set directions on labels that restrict the use of the pesticide in certain weather conditions. If the label of the pesticide mentions weather details such as rainfall, temperature and/or humidity then these will need to be recorded too. Any significant changes during the application will also need to be recorded.

Businesses (such as landscape gardeners and shop keepers), public authorities, landlords and green keepers may not need to record such uses if: they do all of the following things:

- they only use pesticides that are available to everyone for home or garden use, and
- they use the pesticide in small quantities, that is:
- they use the pesticide outdoors in quantities of no more than 5 litres/5 kilograms of concentrated product or 20 litres/20 kilograms of the ready-to-use product, or
- they use the pesticide indoors in quantities of no more than 1 litre/1 kilogram of concentrated product or 5 litres/5 kilograms of the ready-to-use product, and
- they apply the pesticide by hand or by using hand-held equipment only.

When a **group of people** working for a public authority work together as a team, the on-site supervisor makes a single record for that team, which includes the names of all users. This applies where pesticides are applied by hand or with hand-held equipment. If non hand-held equipment were used, all users in the team would need to make an individual record. A copy of the record will need to be given to the owner or occupier of the land on which the pesticide was applied if a contractor did the job:

- on behalf of a public authority, or
- on a bowling green or golf course, or
- in agriculture, farming or forestry.

Penalty notice fines for record keeping offences range from \$150 to \$400 for individuals and \$300 to \$800 for corporations. Offences can also be prosecuted



**Training;** New rules that make training in the use of pesticides compulsory commenced on 1 September 2003. All people who use pesticides in their job or business must now achieve a specific level of competency in pesticide use. Someone who has already done Farmcare, ChemCert or SMARTtrain training is already qualified. This qualification remains valid for five years from the date it was completed. Some non-obvious situations where training is required:

- a landlord or on behalf of a landlord
- as part of aquaculture and forestry operations
- fumigating silos or l
- laying baits
- as part of a business, (e.g. a marina, landscape gardening or wood preservation).

People will need to be trained by 1 September 2005. After 1 September 2005, it will be illegal to employ or engage a person to use pesticides unless that person is correctly trained.

**Notification;** Likely to multi-tiered, ie there to be some mandatory notification where use is by Public Authorities, or where use is in Public Areas.

Statements of principles for many types of pesticide use have been suggested, and may be adopted into Codes of Practise.

**The Annual General Meeting of the Weed Society  
of New South Wales  
&  
The Annual Dinner**

will be held on

**Friday 12 November, 2004;**

**AGM 4 pm**

**Dinner 7 pm for 7.30 pm.**

at

**Old Government House, Parramatta**

**3-course dinner - \$50 per head**

**RSVP for the Dinner to the Secretary  
Nominations for the Committee to the Secretary**



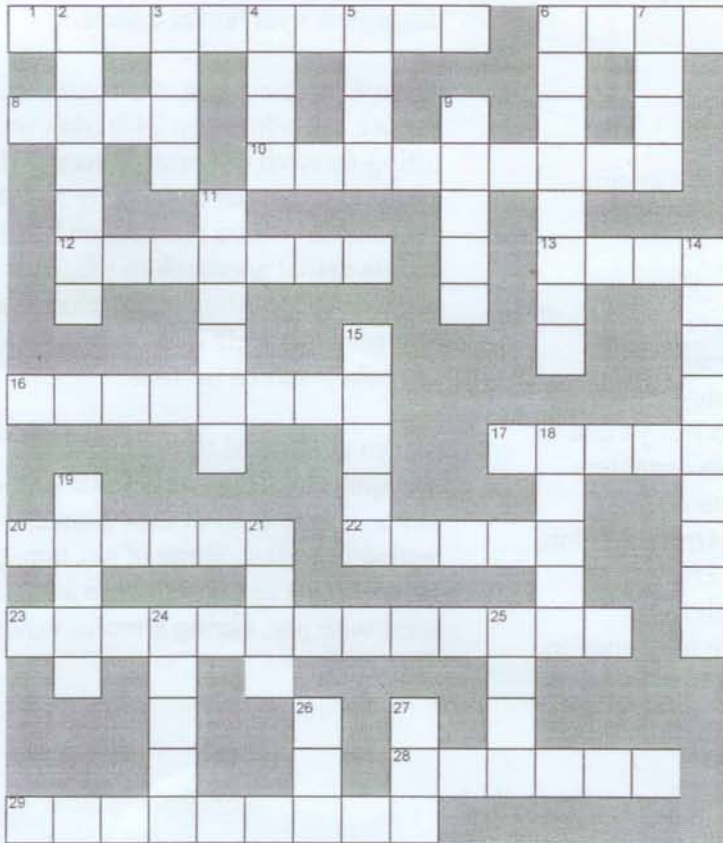
## WEEDY CROSSWORD NUMBER 2

Compiled by Michael Hood

Complete, photocopy and send in to the Secretary.

The first correct entry received will be declared the winner.

The prize - a year's free membership of the Society.



### Across

- 1 Erodium
- 6 Weeds commonly found here
- 8 Weed of swampy areas - what do ships do?
- 10 Yellow flowered weed of lawns, pastures and roadsides.
- 12 Senecio mikanioides - perennial with slender twining green or purple stems. From South Africa. Flowers July-August. Yellow flowered.
- 13 Contains sulfometuron
- 16 One method of applying herbicides to kill trees
- 17 Oil company that used to sell herbicides
- 20 Southern grassy weed - not ryegrass or oats
- 22 Weeds often reduce this.
- 23 Large spreading evergreen tree to 20m from China and Japan. Often a weed. Common on the north coast of NSW and in Sydney
- 28 Patersons Curse genus
- 29 Cute female ...weed

### Down

- 2 Contains metsulfuron and glyphosate
- 3 Weed control implement
- 4 Used by weeds to spread
- 5 .....weed. Also known as yellow burrweed, fiddleneck and amsinckia
- 6 Fine green grey/blue grey weed of cultivation. *Fumaria* sp.
- 7 Generally needed for weeds to grow.
- 9 Pasture plant, also a weed, related to clover, sounds medical
- 11 Weeds can impact on human .....
- 14 Found in Garlon
- 15 A method of applying herbicides
- 18 .....mustard. A weed of cropping.
- 19 Woody weed in colder climates. Related to rose.
- 21 Describes spraying when individual plants are treated over an area
- 24 Green ..... Grass. A possible reaction to a difficult situation.
- 25 Plant of wet places.
- 26 Weeding implement
- 27 Sorrel, sheep sorrel, ....sorrel.

NAME  
 ADDRESS  
 MEMBER Y N



## Obituary - Graeme Kelso, June 1944- May 2004

*From Bob Trounce*

Many members may have met Graeme Kelso during his career with NSW Agriculture.

Graeme joined the department as a District Agronomist at Gunnedah and then moved to Narrabri, Finley and Bathurst. He was married to Robyn and had one son (David) and two daughters (Vanessa & Sally). At Bathurst he transferred to the Recycled Organics Unit which studied the re-use of effluent in agriculture. In their approach to retirement Graeme and Robyn planned to move to Port Macquarie and had plans

well advanced when Graeme was diagnosed with bowel cancer.

A large congregation at a memorial service in Bathurst on 24th May was a fitting farewell to a much loved and admired colleague and family member. I am sure he will be remembered by many for his casual approach to life, love of the outdoors and sincerity. His close friends also remember his well equipped workshop and its tidiness.

Robyn completed the move to Port Macquarie (where her parents and some of her family live) in Late June and has settled in well. Some of my family were able to catch up on old times and share a meal with her, during a recent visit to the City.

## Small-flowered Mallow Spreads to WA

Taken from report from Prof. Julie Plummer - GRDC Research Code UWA369

*Malva parviflora* long known in the east has recently spread to Western Australia where it is causing some concern as a potential cropping weed, partly because of its relative resistance to glyphosate.

Because of the role livestock can play in weed spread the behaviour of mallow seeds in the sheep rumen is being studied at the University of Western Australia. Seeds of the weed can pass through monogastric animals such as horses without effect. Perhaps the micro-organisms unique to ruminants would have more of a chance of killing the weed seeds.

When hard seeds with intact seed coats were placed directly into the rumen, 93% remained viable after 48 hours. But when damaged seeds were used 98% of them lost their viability after 12 hours in the rumen. What is not known at this time is how much grazing sheep will damage the seeds.